

refuse to enter into a discussion concerning Palestine such as suggested at this time.

"Jewry is an international religious body. Its interests as a religious body are separated from the specific interests of any particular nation in the same sense as the interests of Catholicism or Protestantism are distinct from any one particular people. There are Jews bravely fighting on both sides of this great war. They are winning laurels for their heroism. They are reflecting great credit upon Jewish loyalty and honor and are showing themselves worthy of the great heroic memories of the past. Jews in neutral lands have a special duty to refrain from expressing partisan opinions, one way or the other, despite the many promises and blandishments held out by rumor but for which there is no act given as substantial basis.

"What Jews in neutral lands especially should do is to make their influence felt by appeals in other ways; to call the attention of the world to the terrible sufferings of Jewish non-combatants in the eastern theatre of war and in Palestine. Especially in the eastern theatre of war, where about 6,000,000 Jews dwell. Jews have suffered unspeakable atrocities under the cover of war. Jewry there is practically another Belgium.

"With respect to Palestine itself. While of course there are Jews there now that need protection and relief, and while as a practical utilitarian measure I can conceive that hundreds of thousands of Jews may be led to live in the future in Palestine and develop themselves as men in a normal life, yet Palestine can never solve the so-called Jewish question of Europe."

"You mean, then, doctor, that this promise to create a sovereign Jewish state at the close of the war is not a matter of the most vital importance to the Jew?" I asked.

"I mean that we should not let ourselves be deceived with respect to the real situation by any indefinite talk concerning Palestine just now. Palestine sinks into insignificance beside the much larger question which concerns the European people in whose midst European Jewry dwells.

"When the congress of nations meets at the end of the war the conscience of Europe will have to meet the appeal on behalf of elemental human rights, of which 6,000,000 Jews in Russia and Rumania are deprived because of their race and religion. Whichever side wins, or if there be a draw, in making up the account Europe must face this question. That is the one in which Jewry, in my opinion, should be especially interested.

"The Jews are not a nation seeking a country in which to unfold their nationality by means of an independent state. Jews have long outgrown that kind of nationality. They do not wish to be known as a nation like Servia, Montenegro, etc. They are a religious community and nothing else. They therefore have the right to dwell all over the world. They become good citizens in all countries as soon as they are granted political and economic freedom.

"The present conception of nation based on race is all wrong. And even worse is the idea that a state must be the expression of such a nation based on race. The 'logan' that 'government must coincide with nationality' is disastrous to the interests of humanity. A true democratic state is based on the idea of man and his rights, irrespective of his race or religion. Our country gives the most glorious example of such a democratic state. My thinking on this subject, therefore, is determined both by my Americanism and by my Judaism.

"The few Jewish nationalists—a minority of Jewry—who would seek in Palestine a resurrection of a Jewish nationality of a political character have become so because of adopting the intense nationalism which has dominated European thought for the last three decades, and which, in my opinion, is the profoundest spiritual cause of the present war. The extreme form of such nationalism vents itself in a desire to reject Jewish elements from the body politic. Jewry only plays into the hands of such anti-Judaism if it consents to adopt as its own that line of thought.

"Humanity is today a higher conception than nationality. To rest government on nationality and the latter on the physical heritage of race is, in the last analysis, to hark back to primitive conditions of barbarism and make the world a group of peoples, bristling with racial prejudices and national animosities.

"The world, I believe, will be ruled by half a dozen or so of great powers, within which there will be scope for the play of many individual types. Humanity can be best expressed in great democratic states, whatever the particular form of government may be, in which men of all bloods and all creeds will be recognized as entitled to citizenship and to the protection of their rights as men and capable of contributing to the enrichment of the country's power and intellectual, moral and spiritual culture.

"In such countries, in which humanity will be best expressed, Jews and Judaism will have as in our own country a great role to play. Not Palestine is the Jew's goal, but freedom, justice

and humanity he aims at. And having proved his patriotism in various countries on the fields of valor he is entitled to citizenship and to the welcome to the most cordial co-operation in these lands."

"With such an ideal, doctor, would it not be admissible for you to express a preference for the cause of the Germans or the Allies, according as you feel the success of the one or the other would best advance that ideal?"

But Dr. Schulman shook his head with a grave smile and said simply: "Neutrality."—New York Sun.

Lady—I should like to look at a flat which I see is for rent in this building, but no one answered my bell. Man—I'll show it to you. Right this way, mum. "Well, this is something like it. The rooms will suit, I'm sure. What sort of a janitor have they here?" "The very best in the city, mum." "Obliging?" "The kindest hearted gentleman to be found anywhere, mum." "Honest?" "As the day is long, mum." "Is he attentive to his duties?" "He is just working himself to death, mum. Always thinking up some new thing to make folks comfortable." "Well, I declare! I wouldn't lose this flat for the world. Where is the janitor now?" "I'm him, mum."—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

"I want to be excused," said the worried-looking jurymen, addressing the judge. I owe a man \$25 that I borrowed, and as he is leaving town today for some years I want to catch him before he gets to the train and pay him the money." "You are excused," returned the honor in icy tones. "I don't want anybody on the jury who can lie like that."—Toledo Blade.

Patrick Harrigan had never had the advantage of education, but like most men in similar circumstances he was determined that his children should acquire the learning and grace which had been denied him. In due time his daughter, Molly, entered college. One day shortly afterward he asked: "An' phwat are ye learnin' now, Molly?" "Today," said Molly, thinking to a bit of fun with Patrick, "we studied the law of compensation." "Compensation, what's that?" "It's hard to explain, but it's something like this: If your sense of smell is poor, the sense of taste all the sharper; and if you are blind you can hear all the better." Patrick reflected. "Sure," said he, "I see. It's loike this: Fer example, if a man is born wid wan leg shorter than the other, the other is longer."—San Francisco Argonaut.

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Wife: "I've got a bank account, too."
Husband: "You have? How much?"
Wife: "Dollar. Opened the account yesterday while I was downtown shopping. I'm going to see how much I can save this year."

Husband: "Well, here's a dollar to swell your savings fund."

Wife: "So many of my friends are opening savings accounts at The National City Bank on State Street and I thought I would, too."

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We will continue to give *25¢* Trading Stamps

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